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If our triends who topor us with manuscripts sublication with to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Americans Welcome in Luzon.

We hope rather than expect that the antiimperialists in Congress who are now rehearsing to their mirrors moving speeche on the war of brutal aggression in the Philippines will ponder this passage sent Vigan by Gen. Young to Gen. OTIS last Friday:

"Inhabitants of own accord join troops, repairing trail and carrying subsistence." With such ingratitude are the heroic

AGUINALDO'S efforts to free Luzon from American despotism received!

As Gen. Oris shows in his report, the American forces in the Philippines are the only guarantee of order, the only protection of the peaceably disposed inhabitants against the bands of looters organized by the Aguinaldians. Freedom to plunder is the freedom of which AGUINALDO is the apostle. The American troops free the inhabitants from a reign of violence and blackmail. They bring relief to a population terrorized by bandits and bush-

AGUINALDO, in whose behalf such a deluge of flubdub about the consent of the gov erned has been poured out governs by force and terror, and not by consent of the governed. The peaceable inhabitants welcome the Americans just as a householder whose premises have been entered by burglars welcomes the police.

James Bryce on the South African War

If there is any Englishman in active nolitical life whose opinions have weight on this side of the Atlantic, it is the Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE, M. P., well known to us as the author of "The American Commonwealth" and of "Impressions of South Africa." Those who desire to judge for themselves whether England is justified in her attempt to coerce the Transvaal will do well to read the account of antecedent events which Mr. BRYCE has contributed to the North American Review. As it happens, his statements and deductions are confirmed in another article which Mr. KARL BLIND has written for the same periodical.

Thoroughly to comprehend the relations which had existed between England and the Boers of the Transvaal up to the time when Mr. CHAMBERLAIN practically drove the latter to invoke the arbitrament of war, we should begin with 1852, when a treaty known as the Sand River Convention was made with representatives of those Boers who dwelt beyond the Vaal River. This treaty guaranteed to them "the right to manage their own affairs and to govern themselves according to their own laws without any interference on the part of the British Government." Two years later another convention was made at Bloemfontein, by which the Boers, "living in the sovereignty between the Vaal and Orange Rivers" were declared to be "a free and independent people," and the future independence of the country and its government was guaranteed. From these two recognitions of Boer independence sprang the two Boer republics. From that day to this the Orange Free State has maintained its separate political existence. but in April, 1877, a British High Commissioner, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, proclaimed the the British crown

This annexation Mr. BRYCE does not hesitate to denounce as "a high-handed act," for "the republic had enjoyed complete independence, and Britain had no more right to annex it than she had to seize the neighboring territories of Port- Governor Jones is an experienced poliugal." SHEPSTONE'S assertion that the act had been requested by the Boers was forthwith refuted, for the authorities of the republic entered a solemn protest, and a memorial addressed to the British Government and praying that the annexation should be reversed was signed by a large majority of the citizens. To these remonstrances Lord BEACONSFIELD turned a deaf ear, but it was the recognition of their justice, and not the victory at Majuba Hill. which caused Mr. GLADSTONE to conclude the convention of August, 1881, with the provisional government which the Boers of the Transvaal had set up.

By this instrument Britain recognized the Transvaal State as autonomous, reserving to herself, however, the control of all foreign relations, and expressly declaring the suzerainty of the Queen. The Boers not unnaturally thought that their republic ought to have been replaced in the position defined by the Sand River Convention, a position of perfect independence; and during the next four years, they strove to regain it. In 1884, they persuaded the late Lord DERBY, then Colonial Secretary, to agree to a new convention, the articles of which were to supersede those of the convention of 1881. The London Speciator has alleged that the preamble of 1881 was retained, but this, as we shall see, was not the case. That the supersession was complete was, for many years, acknowledged by every British statesman, including Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, until, desiring a pretext for interposition, he saw fit to speak of "conventions" in the plural. The truth is, as Mr. BLIND points out, Lord DERBY, with his own hands, struck out everything referring to suzerainty from the old treaty. The proof of this is contained in the Blue Book. The suzerainty was cancelled and crossed out by him with black lines in the preamble as well as in the three paragraphs in which it had been mentioned. He then offered what he himself called "a new treaty, in substitution for the convention at Pretoria." To the new treaty was given a new preamble. The Transvaal deputation had come for the express object of getting the suzerainty abolished and a new treaty put in the place of the old one. They got what they had come for. They had also demanded that their country, which in the convention of 1881 was called the "Transvaal State," should be recognized once more as an 'independent South African republic."

Another decisive fact ought not be overlooked. While the Queen's suzerainty existed between 1881 and 1884, a so-called "Resident" was appointed at Pretoria to represent the British Crown in its suzerain capacity. In 1884, on the other hand the office of Resident was abolished

and a Consul appointed in his stead. A Resident marks the country in which he acts as a vassal one; thus, in the Parlianentary statutes, the protected princes of India are described as "under the suzerainty of her Majesty," and, at their Courts there is, consequently, a British Resident In the Transvaal State, as we have said, when it was restored to its old status as an independent republic, the Resident was replaced by a Consul, who was no longer a representative of a suzerain protector, but who was, on the contrary, himself to receive the protection of the republic." By this very appointment of a Consul, the restored independent commonwealth was acknowledged as a foreign power, no longer inder a suzerain. Mr. CRAMBERLAIN himself so acknowledged it at the time of the Jameson raid, when, in a despatch, he declared the South African Republic to be a foreign State, a foreign Power, with which her Majesty is at peace and in treaty

There is, then, no doubt, whatever, secording to Mr. BRYCE, that, "under the Convention of 1884, which fixes the relations of Britain and the South African Republic, the latter had the most complete control of its internal affairs, and Britain sessed no more right of interfering with those affairs than with the affairs of Belgium or Portugal." No doubt, Britain retained the general right, which every State possesses, to interpose in behalf of its subjects when they are being ill-treated in any foreign country. Mr. BRYCE declines, however, to admit that the grievances of British subjects were so serious as to contribute a proper casus belli; on the contrary, he says that the grievances, though real, were "in my opinion, not so serious as has been frequently alleged."

It will be observed, indeed, that, of late. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and his coadjutors have abandoned their original ground and have but little to say about the grievances of the Outlanders. They now assert that the war was inevitable because the Boers had planned to oust the British from the Cape Colony, from Natal and from Mashonaland, and to convert the whole of South Africa into a Dutch commonwealth. What has Mr. BRYCE to say about this charge? "There is not, so far as one can ascertain from any evidence yet produced, the slightest foundation for the allegation so assiduously propagated in England, that there was any general conspiracy of the Colonial Dutch, or that there existed the smallest risk of any unprovoked attack by them, or by the Free State or by the Transvaal itself, upon the power

of England. Mr. BRYCE is not deluded as to the es sential justice of the Transvaal situation, nor can the American people be deluded, however clear is their resolution to uphold their own Government in the observance of rigid neutrality.

Expansion in Arkansas.

The Hon. DANIEL W. JONES, Governor of Arkansas, wants to succeed the Hon-JAMES H. BERRY as a Senator in Congress from that State. Mr. BERRY is an opponent of expansion. Mr. Jones had been supposed to be until he declared last week that the salvation of the South lies in expansion of commerce by the opening of new markets in the East to Southern products, and that American control of the Philippines is neces sary for the protection of that commerce. Both Jones and BERRY are orthodox Bryantes who dote upon the Chicago platform Both BERRY and Jones shudder at the Octopus. Their difference of opinion as to expansion gives them a living issue to fight over. Arkansas has not been a highly progressive State, but it is waking up. The most flaming hater of the Money Power in it rould not object to becoming a plutocrat by means of zinc mines, for instance. Its merchants do not find their condition improved by the zeal wherewith its Legislature harries capital. Its farmers must dimly apprehend that even under the blessed sway of Sixteen to One a market for surplus products would be desirable. Its manufacturers, comparing their presday of small things with the industrial wealth of the North and with the brilliant beginnings of industrial enterprise in other parts of the South, must favor any policy that seems likely to stimulate the demand for manufactured goods. tician. He has seen how long an echo Senator Mongan's motto of cotton and expansion has had in the South. He has seen Southern Senator after Senator forced to admit the commercial importance of expansion to the South-in short, the triumph of business over Bryanism. Why should Arkansas lag behind Alabama and South Carolina? Governor Jones has taken a shrewd step. The inveterate Bourbonism of Arkansas may defeat him, but ultimately

self-interest must bring her to his side. The undoubted growth of Southern be lief in the advantage to Southern interests of American possession of the Philippines might set Col. BRYAN to thinking, if he ever had time for a process so superfluous in his vocation.

The Failure of Harper & Brothers The failure of the famous publishing house of HARPER & BROTHERS deeply affected the American public. HARPERS was a timehonored name; generations had passed away during its continuance and its imprint on many books known to everybody had been familiar to most of the people throughout their lives. The possible fall of this long-established house was not put in fact. among the contingencies guarded against by even the most wary creditors. When, therefore, the announcement was made last June that HARPERS was about to natural surprise, more especially as the younger house seemed to assume so much of control of the older as to suggest a complete surrender to it. Unhappily, that sinister view of the situation was justified; the younger firm gave up its attempt to save

the older, and the great house of HARPER & BROTHERS failed. The firm of HARPER & BROTHERS Was founded in 1817 by James Harper. With his brother, JOHN HARPER, he began the year in Pearl street. Their first book was imprint "J. and J. HARPER;" the present style of HARPER & BROTHERS not having been adopted until 1833. The publication of Harper's New Monthly Magazine, so long and so honorably associated with the house, began in June, 1850, or nearly fifty years ago. Harper's Weekly, founded in 1857, has not been less familiar throughout this generation as one of the most extensively circulated of American papers, notable for its steady improvement in pletorial illustration as the art advanced. Then came Harper's Basar, a paper of fashion, more distinctly, and the Round Table, a

paper for young people, which has lately een discontinued. The catalogue of the books published by

HARPER & BROTHERS makes up a great and most valuable library in itself. Their now old-time "Library of Select Novels," for instance, was the largest and most varied then published by a single house in our language. When the fashion in books changed, the "Franklin Square Library," in a new form, maintained the standard of its famous predecessor. Then came the 'Half Hour Series" of tiny books, delightful as artistic specimens of bookmaking and attractive in their contents. The Students' Series, the Anthon Classics and dictionaries of Latin and Greek ushered the house into a great business of educational publication, so that its imprint became familiar to every schoolboy and college student. The list of its general publications is too long for specific mention, it containing the most notable of current literature and much of the immortal literature of the past.

When BARING BROTHERS falled in 1890 WILLIAM LIDDERDALE, Governor of the Bank of England, engineered the rescue of the old firm and its customers, and now to the aid of the great American publishing house has come a friend, Mr. J. PIERPONT Morgan, whose letter of Nov. 27, heretofore published, shows that he recognizes the needs of the occasion and is equal to them. He said truly that "the downfall of the house of HARPER & BROTHERS would be a national calamity," and to prevent that calamity was the aim he set before himself. Of course, the control and administration of the house have passed into nev hands, at least for the time being, but, happily, they are hands competent to restore the business to its old strength and volume, so that such a restoration of the firm to its former place, with a new lease of life and renewed strength, is likely, and is the hearty wish of the whole publishing trade and of the public generally.

Revoking the Constitution of Utah. The controversy concerning the eligibility of BRIGHAM H ROBERTS of Utah to mem bership in the House of Representatives has developed some queer notions concerning the relation between the State of Utah and the United States. It is said that Utah has violated her compact with the United States, not to permit polygamy within her borders, and hence that Congress may rightfully re-

fuse admission to her Senators and Representatives. The act to enable the people of Utah to form a Constitution and State Government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States was approved by the President on July 16, 1894. It commanded the Constitutional Convention to provide, by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of the new State, "that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship : Provided, That polygamous or plural marriages are forever pro hibited.

This command was strictly obeyed by the convention. The third Article of the Constitution of the State of Utah sets forth an ordinance which is declared to be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of Utah, and it contains these words:

"Perfect toleration of religious sentiment is guar auteed. No inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; but polygomous er plural marriages are forever prohibited.

The Constitution was adopted by a popular vote of 31,305 against 7,687 on No. vember 5, 1895, and the proclamation of the President announcing the result, and admitting Utah into the Union was issued on January 4, 1896.

The Constitution of Utah contained an other provision concerning polygamy, in addition to that already quoted from the irrevocable ordinance. In Section 2 of Article XXIV, we find the following:

"All laws of the Territory of Utah, now in force not repugnant to this Constitution shall remain in are altered or repealed by the Legislature. The act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled 'An Act to Punish Polygamy and Other Kindred Offences, approved Feb. 4, A. D. 1892, in so far as the same defines and imposes penalties for polygamy is hereby declared to be in force in the State of Utah."

This territorial statute of 1892 prohibited not only polygamy, but also cohabitation part of the act forbidding unlawful cohabitation is continued in force by the State Constitution seems very doubtful; but that polygamous or plural marriages have been forbidden by law in Utah since the enactment of this statute and are now prohibited by the Constitution of Utah is as plain as a pikestaff.

All that the new State undertook to do in respect to polygamy was to prohibit it forever. The people have adopted a Constitution containing a double prohibition. The fact that they have not been uniformly successful in enforcing it, confers no right upon the National Government to deny to Utah the privileges of a State. Indeed there are some constitutional obligations which a State cannot be compelled to comply with. The States are required to surrender fugitives from justice from another State, yet there is no way of enforcing this command in the event of a refusal. In the case of Utah, however, the new State appears to have done all she promised the other States, so that the talk about an unfulfilled compact has no basis

Whatever happens as a result of the Roberts case, and that the extraordinary temper with which the House of Representatives has taken it up makes it easy to join with a much younger firm, there was foretell, there is no need to fear that Utah will be read out of the Union.

A Suggestion for the National Guard.

As Secretary Root points out in his report, our method, upon the outbreak of a war, is and always will be to create an army of which the Regular Army on its peace footing forms but a part, and usually but a small part, while the great body of it is composed of volunteers. It is, accordingly, of essential importance that the relaprinting and publishing business in that | tions between the Regulars and Volunteers shall be such as to make it a homogeneous an edition of Seneca's "Morals," with the body, of which the volunteer component no less than the regular, shall be kept in state of preparation during peace. To that end, therefore, he advises that at his proposed War College, for the education of officers not already trained at West Point, courses of instruction shall be open to officers of the National Guard of the States, and that the efficiency records of such officers be made a part of the records of the War Department as the authorized and accepted basis of appointments in any volunteer force which may be raised.

As he says, the value and importance of securing such information as to the capacity and fitness of civilians instructed in military affairs and available for Volunteer commissions, cannot be over-estimated. It

was well illustrated by the great advantage which the War Department and the Presi dent had in appointing the officers of the Volunteer force by reason of baving in the War Department the efficiency records of their service during the war with Spain. "Without some such information, all names are alike. When war has come, or is imminent, there is no time for examination or investigation. There are too many officers to be appointed in too short a time." Accordingly, he would have efficiency records secured, not only in war, but in

peace also. All members of the National Guard who care rather for efficiency than for show must agree with the Secretary. His suggestion offers dignity to their service and relieves it of the aspersion of being playsoldiering only. It gives them a distinct and permanent place in the actual army of the United States and to their organization a higher military character than it has ever before had. It makes the National Guard truly a training school for possible war more especially of officers.

The feasibility of the Secretary's plan is indicated by the circumstance that officers of some of the State Naval Militia have sought and obtained the privilege of attending the Naval War College at Newport. If a similar opportunity was offered in the proposed War College, there is every reason to believe that it would be proudly improved by many National Guard officers, to the great advantage of themselves and their country.

The Northwestern University of Evans ton, Ill., has decided that it wants somewhat more than three million dollars and wants i now. Compared with the Arabian Nights en dowments of some of the newer universities this sum seems modest enough, and it will be can fashion. It may be said, without much exaggeration, that the chief pleasure and real business of the rich men and women of these and museems and hospitals. On account of the multiplication of American universities the plutocrats are kept pretty busy.

Ohio, which is tolerably full of politica parties, including the Hon. GOLDEN RULE JONES, is to be congratulated upon its Union Reform party. The Union Reform party has the merit of simplicity. It is going to nominate a national ticket by direct vote, and its plat form consists of the initiative and referendum Merely this and nothing more; but the initia tive and referendum, as is known to its devotees, is the quintessence and sincere pem mican of all reform, all government and all goodness. States can't be saved without or lost with it. Even the Hon. GOLDEN RULE lones, who is a platform of power himself, is included in the Union Reform platform just as the minnow is contained in great NEPTUNE's ocean.

A BROOKLYN CRITIC OF MAGAZINE FICTION.

Finds Fault With Musical Blunders and With a Record Stocking Throw.

To THE EUTOR OF THE SUR, Sir-Will you tell me why it is that as soon as ever a fiction writer bring music into his work he immediately becomes howl ing, stamping, jumping crary and totally foreaker by the light of reason? I have long sought agex planation of this interesting natural phenomenor but so far fruitlessly. Withoutlexception they all clean off their heads the minute they come anywhere near music. As soon as they hear the sound of sackbut, pealtery, harp, dulcimen and all manner of stringed instruments they fall down. The latest case in point is a story in one of the best of the ten-cont magazines for December It is called: "Whistling Dick's Christmas Stocking." The hero is a tramp who can whistle divinely and the acute dementia of the writer sets in early with this: "He followed an air but it swam mistly into a swirling current of improvisation. You could call green rushes shivering above chilly lagoons, the pipe of al-epy birds."

I pass over the point that "swirling" went out of style in the winter of 1891-92 and proceed to call attention to "staccate," without which no musical story is authentic. It doesn't mean much of anything to the author, but it sounds lovely. I suggest do rather well in this case, and would be wilder the general just the same besides being less hackneyed. In this story there is a musical policeman with a wondrous German accent. He warns the tramp that after suprise all vagrants are to be arrested and not, but I want it to seem like truth. No German would ever call it "Die Freischutz" or "B flat." It is "Der Freischütz" and "H." B flat in German is H. Also how would the policeman know what key the tramp was whistling in unless he had a piano handy, which is unlikely even in New Orleans? Furthermore, a tramp as illiterate as his anbacquent written note would make him out to be would never with more than one woman. Whether that | anow anything out of "Der Freischütz" for it is an opera very infrequently performed-I have managed to attend a performance of it twice in twenty years—and I never recollect hearing a pot-pourri of it at a band concert. The intermezzo from Caval leria Rusticana he might hear on the street-piano

but not anything from "Der Freischütz."

Having thus befuddled himself the author goes on to tell how a girl riding past Dick calls out: "Merr Christmas!" and loses a stocking which she had pur chased at New Orleans. They say: "Christma gift" down South, don't they? The tramp is muimpressed with her greeting and says to himself: "The bloomin' little skenricks" Isn't that just what a tramp would say? A gang of hoboes, with whom he falls in, plan to rob the house where this girl lives of the money her paps has to pay off the hands. They mean to set the cane after and so cause the house to be left defenceless. Dick's purpose to warn the nice people that said "Merry Christmas!" to him is suspected, and he is kept a prisoner. He puts a little stone in the stocking together with badly written note conveying the information and hurls it from the hoboes' camp through the dining room window of the mansion 200 yards away and frustrates the knavish tricks of the tramps.

Now, I don't know what the record may be for little stone in a silk stocking but I have an impression that the longest throw with a baseball is something like 180 yards. You have the data at hand; won't you say what is the correct figure and whether a little stope in a silk stocking would be likely to carry farther than a baseball?

I can find every Sunday of the year in THE SUN at least four stories, presumably fiction, that far exce in matter and in style the soft stuff that is dished out in the leading magazines, and during the week bardly a day passes but some tragedy or com-edy, presumably truth, is handled by your young men in the most engaging manner. The mags zince present admirable articles on biography, travel and modern science, but one looks and looks in vain for fiction worth reading in them. Most mecould, but I am like a man turning in his bed seek ing rest and finding none. Good heavens! Does not life, as your reporters see it, offer enough stories to obviate the necessity of inventing impossible situations and surrounding them with ideas that in-sult the intelligence of one that has learned to read words of two syllables?

The Stenographer at Trials.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It might be well with reference to the Molineux trial to section of the Code as to the duty of an official stenographer. It is as follows: "Buch stenographe shall fully note each ruling or decision of the siding Judge, and when the trial is by jury, each and every remark or comment of such Judge during the trial whom requested so to do by either party, together with each and every exception taken to any such ruling, decision, remark or comment by or on behalf of any party to the action."

Mr. Weeks insists that objectious shall be taken and the Recorder directs the stenographer, "Don't you take down a word that he says," (From repor of Molineux trial in THE SUN of Dec. 9.) The stenographer is not to be envied when he tries to do his duty according to the Code. Accordingly, heretofor in som cases lawyers themselves have employed stenographers to take down every word spoken dur-ing the trial, for the purpose of applying to the Appellate Division for a correction of the record, and perhaps Mr. Weeks has stenographers for that Kingeron, Dec. 9.

SERIOUS NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Gen. Gatacre, in command of the division acting against the Free Staters and Afrikander insurgents on the line of the East London Burghersdorp railway, reports having suffered a disaster on Saturday in the attack on Stormberg, which he had previously reported as strongly held by the enemy. He attributed his to the attacking force having been misled by the guides, and the first list of casual ties given shows a loss of 8 officers wounded and 10 missing, 1 man killed, and 16 wounded and 596 missing. The force which suffered this loss was composed of the Royal Irish Rifles, Second Northumberland Fusiliers Berkshire Mounted Infanty and the Seventy

fourth Battery Field Artillery. A press report describes the attack made by Gen. Gatacre's force as having taken place at night and been planned to surprise the enemy The British force, however, was itself taken by surprise according to this report, as it marched straight into the enemy's position without being aware of their presence. The next

accounts will be of much interest. A despatch from Gen. Methuen describes the operations necessitated to keep his communications with the Orange River open, a large Boer force having again appeared at Gras Pan but whether it came from the west or from the Free State on the east was not known. A reconnoitring force, accompanied by a nava gun throwing lyddite shells, made a demonstration against the Boer position at Spytfontein on Saturday morning, the practice of the naval gun being reported to have been most effective and the explosion of the lyddite shells terribly destructive. No reply was made from the Boer position.

Gen. White heliographing from Ladysmith confirms the report of the British attack on Friday night on Lombard's Kop and the destru tion of the Creusot gun and howitzer in position there with gun cotton; also the capture o a Maxim brought back to the British camp. A cavalry raid at the same time around Pepworth's Kop, south of Lombard's Kop, success fully destroyed the Boer kraals and telegraph wires; in both cases the British loss was insig nificant. The ease with which these operations seem to have been carried out shows that Boer outpost duties at night are negligently performed. In fact, the numbers of times have been surprised through carelessness in this essential part of work in the field is remarkable for men otherwise such adepts in campaigning. It almost justifies the taunt made by an old Boer at one of the councils of war at Pretoria, just before the outbreak of hostilities, when it was proposed to give tents to the commandos taking the field. He said that if that was done, they would not be able to get the mer up in the morning.

News from Mafeking up to Nov. 30 is to the effect that all was well on that date. Of Gen. French's force that is operating from Nanuw Poort against the Boers posted near Arundel in advance of Colesberg, nothing is yet reported. A report from the Boer General, Sny. man, at Colesberg to Pretoria, however, indicates that he was well informed their strength and movements. There should soon be news from this column unless the check to Gen. Gatacre and the possibility of further risings among the Afrikanders of arresting his advance for the moment. A siege train destined for Pretoria has been

shipped and sent out from England.

SECRETARY ROOT'S ARMY CHANGES. They Are Far-Reaching and Would Practi-cally Reorganize the Whole Army.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: That part of Secretary Root's report referring to the possible improvement of army methods seems to me the most important made by any Secretary for many years. Secretary Root went to the War Department without prejudices, and his recommendations for the good of the army are the result of his own study of army needs as developed by our experiences of the last eighteen months, and are in line with the best modern theories of army organization.

In the first pince, Mr. Root wants more artillarymen. He says our heavy guns, seacoast guns, have only about one-fifth of the force they should have. And "one-fifth" is a mild way of putting it. He does not advocate a corps of artiflery, though he uses the phrase in speaking of the advisability of having a chief

of artillery. The most important parts of the re port dwell on suggested improvements in the army system with which the quesmore or fewer artillerymen is but a detail. For the Secretary pro poses changes that, if made, would make our army as good for its size as any army in the world, and would bring its entire system Now I don't care whether a story is true or a war college as proposed by Mr. Root is really the creation of a general staff on the German model. The "college" would have the Intelligence Department under its control; the two service schools would work under its supervision; and in it "responsible officers" would study plans for action and the larger problems of military science. The preparation of material would be a study in the college, which would have, by its faculty, a voice in service questions now bandled back and forth by independent staff departments. The choice of officers for promotion would be governed to some extent by their records as kept by the college, for Mr. Boot would send every officer under the rank of Major to the college, if he had not graduated from one of the service schools. And, finally, the college would arrange for and oversee manuscurres by which to train officers in handling bodies of men. A similar college is in successful operation in the navy, which, however, our naval officials—if I hear rightly—do not appreciate to its full extent.

Secretary Boot proposes, also, to make staff appointments for terms of years, not permanently. Then he would make promotions permissible for gailantry as well as for seniority, counting good service as equal to gailantry. Altogether, the suggestions of the Secretary hold out more hope for the army than any others made for years. There may be some objections, but, on the whole, the line of the army is happy over them.

New York, Dec. 5. the creation of a general staff on the German

NEW YORK, Dec. 5. ARTILLERY

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Its Aims and Its Acts Defined-Communiention From the Secretary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Although the Women's University Club has always avoided notoriety and its officers have shunned "interviews," it seems necessary to correct a mistaken impression which an article printed last Sunday may convey. There already exists a Women's University Club, founded in 1889 and incorporated in 1891; and it admits to membership only graduates of the women's colleges which hold highest rank. It differs from the proposed Association of College Women in two particulars.

First, it is purely a social club, holding monthly teas to which distinguished guests are invited, as Charles Dudley Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mary Wilkins, Prof. Woodrow Wilson and many others; or entertainment is offered which sims to be a little out of

ment is offered which sims to be a little out of the ordinary, such as Mr. Krehbiel's illustrated lecture on American folklore, Mrs. Harland's recital of French folk songs, and things of that class.

For ten years the club maintained a clubroom, with a maid in attendance every afternoon and evening to make tea for any member who might desire it, but the room was used so little that this rear it has been given up. The club, then, is purely social, leaving it to the Association of Collegiate Alumnas to coordinate the educational and philanthrophic work of college women. In the second place, it differs from the new project in restricting its membersnip; not every college graduate becomes a member by virtue of joining her college association, but candidates must be friends of members of the club.

The University Club does not antagonize the new movement and would be glad to hope that the college women of New York will have time, money and "cub spirit" to build up a club like that of the college men is hope which its own experience does not justify). But it does object to being ignored or confused with the so-called "College Club." Windred Windred For.

Secretary of the Women's University Club. Endorsed by the Board of Managers.

The Landscape Accounted For-From the Detroit Journal.

Greece is a very rough country. The ancient Greece had a beautiful legend concerning this. According to their mythology, it was in Greece that the goldesses learned to play golf. We all know how fearfully a woman learning to play golf tears up the ground.

And a goddess was merely a woman on a large scale

VALUABLE MINES RESTORED.

American Owners Win Their Case in the

DURANGO, Mexico. Dec. 10,-The Supreme Court of the State of Durango has just rendered a decision restoring the famous Vacas. San Marcos and Bismark mines, located in this State, to their original American owners one of the largest shareholders being Mrs. Mary D. Grace of Syracuse N. Y. The are valued at \$20,000,000. Prominent mining experts who have recently examined the properties state that there is from \$9,000, The ore runs high in silver and gold.

The mines were originally worked by Spaniards and during the early part of the present century the Yacas and San Marcos produced a large amount of ore. The mines were acquired by a company of Americans several years ago, the stockholders being New York and New England capitalists. W. J. Grace, son of Mrs. Grace, was elected secretary of the company and placed in active charge of the properties. The new owners made important improvements and had just begun the development of the mines on an extensive scale when a detachment of rurales swooped down on the camp and took possession, foreibly ejecting Mr. Grace. The rurales performed their work at the instigation of a rival company of Mexican capitalists, who had been seeking to get control of the properties for some time. The ousted American owners filed suit in the courts of this State for the recovery of the mines, and after long litigation the Supreme Court has rendered a decision in their tayor. An order was made restoring the properties intact to Mr. Grace as the only legal representative in Mexico of the original American owners.

The American investors in Mexico are greatly The ore runs high in eliver and

The American investors in Mexico are greatly pleased with the decision of the Supreme Court, as it shows that their interests will be protected in Mexico. UNDER-TROLLEYS ON BROADWAY.

The Third Avenue Company Starts Electric

Cars on the Manhattanville Division. Under-trolley cars were run over that portion of Broadway that used to be known as the Boulevard for the first time yesterday when the Manhattanville and Amsterdam system of the Third Avenue Railroad Company was ready for travel by electricity. The first oar went over the lipe from Fort Lec Ferry to Seventieth street and Am-sterdam avenue, via Manhattan avenue and Broadway at 4 o'clock in the morning. That was the official trial trip and the only passengers were President A. J. Elias of the Third Avenue Company, John H. Robertson, superintendent of the Third avenue divis ion: Thomas Paddock, superintendent of the Forty-second street division: Alexander Dow. the track boss, and Mr. Duncan, the chief electrician. The first trip down and back was satisfactory and preparations were immediately made for running cars on schedule time. Fifteen of the old Third avenue cable cars that had been altered in accordance with the

that had been altered in accordance with the requirements of the change of power, were sent across town over the 125th street line and at 12:57 o'clock yesterday afternoon the first of them started from the Fort Lee Ferry terminal over the new line down the Boulevard. Ten other cars followed on two and one-half minutes' headway, and with but few breaks that schedule was adhered to until midnight. The run from the ferry to Seventieth street was made in twenty minutes. After to-day or to-morrow when the troiley cars will be run as far south as Pitty-ninth street on Amsterdam avenue, forty-five minutes will be allowed for the round trip, including a stay of two minutes at each terminus.

Passengers bound farther south than Seventieth street were transferred yesterday at that

Fassengers bound farther south than Seventleth street were transferred yesterday at that point to the Third Avenue Company's horse cars, which run through Forty-second street and down First avenue to Thirty-fourth street. Twenty-five horse cars were used inroughout the day to transfer the passengers from the fliteen electric cars. Before the end of the week it is expected that the small cars used yesterday will be replaced by the new ones with the slide seats and a seating caracity of forty-eight passengers.

The assistant superintendent of the new line said yesterday that they had had remarkable success for a first day's trial and that there had been no delays to speak of. The Houlevard trolley cars got a big share of the traffic on the West Side and they carried hundreds of the Sunday afternoon visitors to Grant's Tomb and to the Columbia University buildings.

RAILROADS OF PENNSYLVANIA. Gradual Recovery From the Slump of 1894

-The Pennsylvania Still Behind. HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 10.-The report of the State Bureau of Railways, now in the hands of the printer, shows total receipts of the railroads reporting to the bureau of \$377,825,860, an increase of \$13.076,092 over last year. The Pennsylvania road for the year ending June 30, 1893, reported total receipts of \$76,011,102; 1894, \$63,854,054; 1895, \$66,909,108; 1896, \$60 330 434: 1807, \$66,272,100: 1808, \$71,-060,155; 1800, \$72,462,247. There figures indicate that the Pennsylvania Railroad has not

yet recovered its former prosperous condition, as its receipts still lack \$3,548,855 of being what they were in 1883.

Among the greater corporations that paid no dividends are the Frie, which had a surplus of \$55,778; Bultimore and Ohio, \$6,971,076 and the Philadelphia and Beading, which does not \$153.788; Baltimore and Ohio, \$0.971.076 and the Philadelphia and Reading, which does not report a surplus. The great corporations paying dividends were the Pennsylvania Baltroad, \$0.405.283, with a surplus let of \$345.686; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, \$120,080, with a surplus let of \$295.451; Central Baltroad of New Jersey, \$445.696; with a surplus left of \$298.370; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, \$1.834.000, with a surplus left of \$128.370; Delaware, Lackawanna conduction of \$128.370; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, \$1.834.000, with a surplus left of \$568.196, with a surplus left of \$787.649.

OKLAHOMA WANTS TO BE A STATE

Delegate Flynn Introduces a Bill and Delegation Will be Sent to Washington. PERRY, Oklahoma, Dec. 10.-Dennis Flynn, the Delegate from this Territory, has introduced a bill admitting Oklahoma as a State and further to provide for the annexation to the new State of the Indian Territory as it is opened to white settlers.

Next to the question of statehood, the people Next to the question of statehood, the people of Oklahoma are anxious for free homes. The farmers of a majority of the counties of Oklahoma owe the Government from \$200 to \$500 for every 180 acres of land. For four years Congress has been asked to wipe out this debt by a special act and failed, but a new bill was introduced this week and a delegation of 100 prominent citizens will go to Washington to work for both statehood and free homes. Dick T. Morgan, President of the Free Homes League, has called a mass meeting to send workers to Washington.

No Nonsense for the Son and Heir.

From the Washington Evening Star.

From the Washington Evening Star.

"My dear," said the young father, "there is one request I want to make of you."

"What is it, dear?"

"I wish, dear, that you wouldn't talk this baby talk to our child. It's absurd. The idea of saying kitchy-kitchey-kee and whose wizicoons is 'oo?' to a human being is little less than barbarous. Don't you let the neighbors do it either."

"I'll try not to, dear," she answered, patiently, "But it seems to amuse Dorly so much."

"I'll try not to, dear," she answered, pattently, "But it seems to amuse Dorjy so much."
"Don't call him 'Dorjy' either. It's positively idiotic. His name's 'George,' and there's no use of starting him out in life with a vocabulary like a Polynesian national hymn."
"But he's a little fretful to-day and wants to be amused."

"There are rational ways of amusing a child.
You can sing to him."
"I have been singing to him."
"Well, give him to me, and I'll sing to him a while."

while."

She passed the baby over and he proceeded to do his best with the Torcador's song and the Bedouin love sing and various other selections. The baby persisted in whimpering. He continued to sing, and presently the little one began to smile. In a little while the little one began to smile. In a little while the little one was fast asleep."

"You have quieted him beautifully." the mother admitted. "By the way, what was that song you sang over and over again? It seemed so tuneful and lively."

"Haven't you heard that?" he asked in astonishment. "It's from the latest comic opera, and it's a corker. The chorus goes:

"Toodeldy, foodledy, up-idee!

Jimmity jammity, jingree!

Risglity, ligglity, rummity-ho!

Blimmity blam, and away we go!"

"I can remember the chorus, but I'm going "I can remember the chorus but I'm going."

"I can remember the chorus, but I'm go! to buy it and learn the whole thing by heart.

From the Bos'on Journa! Wife-That prestidigitateur did some wonwife—I hat presting late at the some won-derful fricks.

Husband—Ah, and what was one of them?

Wife—He asked if any one had \$20, and I had, and he said he would change it to \$10. And he did, and here is the \$10 to prove it.

The Worst of It. From Brooklyn Life.

Nodd—There are times when a man has to lie to his wife.

Todd—And that isn't the worst of it.

"What is?"

There are times when he has to tell the truth."

called out, the compositors were ordered to leave their positions, which they did. In a few days they were followed by most of the pressmen.

"While this strike has, of course, been annoying, it has not assumed a serious aspect until within the last week. Then the old tactics of argument and persuasion of a semithr-atening character were for a few days done away with. Crowds that formerly loitared around establishments in order that they might set at the working employees as they left the different houses to go to their homes, seemed to disappear entirely for a few days. During the time the crowds omitted to congregate about the offices, employees have been waylaid at night on their way home from work and some of them assaulted and brutally beaten. Employees have been assaulted almost at their own doors and have been attacked when working after dark in close proximity to the offices of their employers. The strikers are beginning now to realize that the demand to unionize the printing offices in Kanass City has failed, and that while they have caused their former employers considerable expense and themselves loss, not to speak of suffering in their families.

"It is the same old story of a body of apparently sensible and well-balanced men being manipulated as though they were men of clay, and acting under directions of those who have the least to love in case of failure of the strike. Applications have poured in from all sections of the country, until it would be a very easy matter to supply for each place made vacant by a striker many competent non-union men from the outside. Advertisements sent out from Kansas City invariably asked for non-union workmen. The employing printers of Kansas City have won in this fight by standing for their rights without sign of wavering. They have been confronted with questions that may soon confront every employer in the country of this ought to be felt by every employer, and especially when it is recollected that another demand is that every foreman shall be a member of a union

UNION RULE OR RUIN.

The Employing Printers of Kansas City

From the Kansas City Times.

The Typotheta yesterday issued the follow-

ing statement of the present strike as viewed

"Although the present strike among the

printing and allied crafts in Kansas City has now been on four weeks, the facts have never

properly been presented to the public. A state-

pent, therefore, of the facts on the side of

the employing printers may not seem im-

proper under present conditions. To begin

with, the matter of wages has apparently been

one of minor importance to the strikers, and has not been a factor in the pres-

fact that some time ago a committee from

Typographical Union No. 80 offered to have

ts scale of wages reduced from \$17 per

week to \$15 per week if the proprietors

would unionize their establishments-that

is, employ none but members of the unions,

It is also to be remembered that the em-

ploying printers of Kansas City have, in

accordance with the action of the Syracuse

conference, reduced the hours per day from

that conference did not so provide, they are

paying the same for nine hours as they were

paying for ten hours, labor before said Syra-

cuse conference. The aim and object of the

present strike is to make the city absolutely

and strictly union and to have no open officer

tolerated therein. By open offices are meant

"The scale for compositors in Kansas City

has been \$17 per week and 35 cents per 1,000

ems, while for pressmen and feeders the wages,

of course, varied as the circumstances and

classes of work in the different offices seemed

to necessitate, yet, without complaint on the

part of the men. The first intimation that the

officers had of dissatisfaction was the presen-

tation of a proposed contract by a committee

from the Press Feeders' Union, who left it with

s request for the employer's signature

thereto, in most instances within twenty-

four hours. In some cases the time was

longer than this, and in other cases but a few

hours were to be given the employer to con-

upon its face a provision that none but union

to sign the proposed agreement, and the union

feeders went out on a strike, and, on the noon

following the day on which the feeders were

called out, the compositors were ordered to

leave their positions, which they did. In a few days they were followed by most of the press-

sider the matter. Said contract contained

members be employed. The officers refused

those where both union and non-union men are

nine and one-half to nine, and, although

strike. This is manifest from the

State Their Case.

F. P. Burnap Stationery Co., Leebtman Printing Co., Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., Union Bank Note Co., Burd & Fletcher Printing Co., Burd & Fletcher Printing tierard Printing Co., Woody Printing Co., Bigity Binding Co., Model Printing Co., Flint Advertising Co., Flint Advertising Co., American Advertising Co., Register Publishing Co., Pantagraph Printing Co., Partagraph Printing Co., Berry Printing Co. Pantagraph Printing Co., Berry Printing Co., Charles E. Brown Printing Co., Berkowitz & Co., Bramhall Printing Co., Tiernan-Havens Printing Co., Irvin L. Bunker."

High Masonic Amenities From the Washington Post.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Dec. 3.-Judge R. W. T Duke, Grand Master of Masons of Virginia, has received from the Prince of Wales a photograph of his Royal Highness, with autograph. in recognition of Judge Duke's invitation to the Prince to take part in the ceremonies at Mount Vernon on the one hundredth anniver-sary of Washington's death. The Earl of Lonsary of Washington's death. The Earl of Lon-desborough. Past Grand Senior Warden of England, and the officers of Constitutional Lodge, No. 224, of Beverley, East Yorkshire, have sent a wreath of oak and evergreen from Londesborough Park, to be placed on Wash-ington's tomb on the occasion, and Canon Richard Weston of Yorke who is charlain to the Earl of Londesborough, has sent some verses to be read during the ceremonies. John Washington, the founder of the Ameri-can family of Washington, lived not far from Londesborough and Beverley.

The Stock Exchange.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The New York Stock Exchange is about to expend a large amount of money in making an addition to the present building. Although it as a structure is probably well enough adapted to the business of the Exchange, it can hardly be said that, in an architectural way, it is worthy of the great city of New York, the financial centre of this country, and destined to be that of the entire world.

In even the smaller European cities the bourse is one of the most prominent public buildings, generally placed in an open square and considered one of the sights of the town, while an addition to the present Exchange would only make it a patched-up affair at the best. New York is so far behind the other great financial capitals in this respect, why should we not, now that a change is to be made, at last get a "bourse" that will be a credit to the

The Sub-Treasury building would make an ideal Exchange, with slight alteration, and could probably be bought from the Government at a lower price than private owners would soll for; at the same time, it would not involve a change of situation. The three sides of the building facing the outer air would give a well-lighted floor, instead of the dark board room of the present Exchange.

Again, what is the necessity of two exchanges? Why cannot the New York and the Consolidated combine their capital and membership and give the city as Exchange that will be an ornament to the metropdis, and at the same time afford the public facilities for detug business, which under present conditions are saily lacking in both exchanges. If antitiont money was not realized otherwise, are there not wealthy men in Wall Street who would make up the deficiency and provide for the erection of a building that would be in appearance an attraction to the city, and in reality an Exchange that would compare favorably with the "bourse" of any foreign

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